

NOUNS (Inflection of Noun)

Noun: Noun is the name of person, place or thing.

Classification of Noun

According to traditional English Grammar. There are two types of Noun.

1) Concrete Noun:

a) Proper Noun

b) Common Noun

c) Collective Noun

d) Material Noun.

2) Abstract Noun:

① Concrete Noun: The Noun which can be felt through sense organs → Nose, ear, eye, skin etc is known as Concrete Noun.

Concrete Noun is of four types.

1) Proper Noun: → Proper Noun is the name of particular person, place, thing, event, a group of person and notable events.

Ex) Ram, Bombay, Kanchi, Mount Everest, the cost index, The French revolution, Rashtrapati bhawan, Eden garden, Rashtriya Sanyam Sargh etc.

Proper Nouns denotes the following things:

- a) Proper Noun is not introduced to denote only a particular person but it denotes a group of person as well.

Examp) The Kings of England, The Emperors of Japan.

- b) The Proper Noun denotes rivers, oceans, gulfs, Bays, Lake, Estuaries etc.

ex) The Ganges, The Milky, The Atlantic ocean
The Gulf of Finland, The Bay of Bengal.
The Strait of Gibraltar.

- c) The Proper Noun indicates the name of places - countries, state etc which have particular sense.

ex) The Punjab, The Assam, The Deccan, The United State of America.

- d) It denotes the group of places or series of mountain.

ex) The West Indies, The Himalayas

- e) It denotes even any particular event

ex) The French revolution, The industrial revolution of England

- f) It also indicates famous volumes, scriptures.

are holy books.

Ex The Ramayana, The Mahabharat, The Vedas, the Quran, The Bible etc.

Ex It denotes the name of Public building and Ship.

Ex The Titanic, The Senate hall, The Town hall

Ex It also denotes the Name of days, Months, festivals and ~~plan~~ ~~clan~~ climates.

Ex Monday, January, Sun, Earth, Durga puja, Republic day.

Note: The first letter of proper Noun is written in capital letter.

1 Common Noun: Common Noun denotes no person or thing in particular but is common to any person or thing of the same class or time.

Ex Man, Book, Country, Dog, chair, City, Months, Days etc.

2 Material Noun: Material Noun is the name of a thing of any kind of material or substance that kind only be bought in a mass or bulk.

Ex Rice, Wheat, Milk, oil, Water, paper, gold,

Silver, Copper, meat, fish etc.

The Material Noun denotes those thing of which something is made, which are eaten, drunk or weighed are known as Material Noun.

Exam) This ring is made of gold.
My chair is made of wood.

In these sentences ring and chair are common Nouns but gold and wood of which ring and chair are made respectively are Material Nouns.

The Definite Article 'The' can never be use before the Material Noun normally.

Exam) We can't live without water.
Iron is more useful than gold.
She likes to eat rice.

But the definite Article the is placed before the Material Noun ~~when~~ when it is related to a Particullor thing.

Ex) The water of bridges cannot be contained contaminated.

'Fruit' is a food stuff. that is why neither the definite Article 'the' will be used before

it (Fruit) nor it (Fruit) will take any plural form.

18/11/20 I like to eat fruit (correct).
I like to eat fruits (incorrect).

But different names of fruit are common noun so the article whether it is definite or indefinite can be used before them and they can be made plural.

He eats an apple everyday.
Mohon has eaten many apples.

'Fish' is also material noun when it is taken as a food stuff. in this condition neither article can be used before it nor it can be changed in plural form but fish will be common noun when it is in water with its pack in this condition article can be used before it and it can be changed into plural form. π

Ex I saw a big fish in the river.
I have come across a number of flying fishes in the sea.

4 Collective Noun: Collective Noun is the name of a group / number (or collection) of person or things taken together and spoken of as a unit.

A Bunch of girls.
A Herd of cattle.

Exam Army, Flock, Crowd, Jury, Class, Team
Committee, Government, Regiment, Board
Parliament, Council, etc.

When a collective Noun is used in such a way that the individuals denoted by it are thought of differently and not as a unit it is called noun of multitude.

Exam The Jury were divided in their opinion.
The crowd were fighting among themselves.
The mob were shooting.

Collective Noun: The Jury consists of five persons here is a big crowd the mob was dispersed by the police.

Note: 1 Collective Noun denotes an indivisible group that is why a singular verb is always used with it.

2 Noun of Multitudes denotes the individual of some it is made differently that is why a plural verb is always used with it although Noun of Multitude is singular inform a plural verb is used with it.

3 Abstract Noun: Abstract Noun is usually the name of quality or attribute, action or state considered a part from the object

to which it belong.

Examp Kindness, Beauty, Truth, Poverty, Honesty, greatness, experiment, explanation, etc.

in fact the word that denotes the quality state or action is known as Abstract Noun.

Abstract Noun Expresses the following things:

A7 Names of quality \Rightarrow Kindness, Virtue, Honesty, Brightness, Height, Length, Breadth, Smoothness, Roundness, Solidity, Warmth, oldness, Wisdom, Poverty, Pride, Redness, Cunning, Baldness, Valor, Meanness, Greatness etc.

B7 Names of Condition or state: Health, Sleep, Freedom, Infirmary, Maturity, Procession, Wisdomhood, Enjoyment, Illness, Childhood, Death, Birth, Slavery etc.

C Names of Mental Power and Passion:

Grief, Memory, Fear, Forgetfulness, Envy, Care, Hatred, Love, etc.

D Names of Art and Science: Grammar, Music, Science, Art, Poetry, Astrology, Biography, Telegraphy, Photography etc.

Names of Action or processes

Growth, Thought, Development, Progress, Reasoning, Decay, Watching, and Verbal Nouns are generally created by adding -'ing' to the base form of ~~the~~ Main Verb (V₁).
Working, Writing, Running, Flying etc.

The quality of Abstract Noun does not present in it. but in any other thing.

Distinguish between Abstract Noun & Concrete

Abstract Nouns denote the quality state or action of a thing but concrete Noun denotes the person or thing that holds and contains these quality.

Ex) The length of this rope is ten feet.
The word 'length'

In this sentence the word 'length' is an abstract Noun. The word 'length' will be concrete Noun when the sentence will be written in this way. - "Cut several lengths from this rope"

In this sentence, the word 'length' means 'long pieces'

Note: Abstract Noun can never be used in plural Number. The Abstract Noun will be changed into Concrete Noun. When it is used in plural Number.

Exam I have to face many difficulties in this boarding house.
cut several lengths from this rope.

Distinguish between Common Noun and Material Noun:

Common Noun is called the name of a thing that can be counted.

Ex Cat, Town, Pen, House, Apple etc.

All these things can be thought separately and these can be counted too. That is why there Common Noun but the Material Noun is called the name of that thing or substance which can never be counted these substances can never be thought separately like a Common Noun because they are in the form of Mass (quantity)

Ex Sugar, Rice, gold, Sand, grass, Earth, Wood etc. these words are Material Noun and they denote the Number but the quantity. Material Noun is always used in singular Number that is why singular Verb used with it.

The Formation of Abstract Noun:

In general way, the Abstract Noun can be formed the common Noun, adjective and Main Verb that is to say common noun, adjective and main verbs can be changed into abstract Noun with the help of Affixes

- 17 The Formation of Abstract Noun from Common Noun: → The Abstract Noun is created by adding ~~so~~ the suffixes "Isms", "Hood" and "Ship" to the last of common Noun.

Common Noun

Abstract Noun.

Man

Manhood

Boy

Boyhood.

Child

Childhood.

Woman

Womanhood.

Widow

Widowhood.

Father

Fatherhood

Mother

Motherhood

Saint

Sainthood

Hero

Heroism

Teacher

Teachership

President

Presidentship

Captain

Captainship

Chairman

Chairmanship

Lecturer

Lecturership

Editor
King

Editorship
King ship

From Adjective.

Adjective

Hot

Warm

Cold

Poor

Active

Dear

Cheap

Red

Bright

Brilliant

Ignorant

Bold

Brave

Slave

Wide

Long

High

Careful

Careless

Jobless

Inneedy

Abstract Noun.

Heat

Warmth

Coldness

Poverty / Poorness

Activity

Dearness

Cheapness

Redness

Brightness

Brilliance

Ignorance

Baldness

Bravery

Slavery

Width

Length

Height

Carefulness

Carelessness

Joblessness

Inneed

जिसे वा यीस का जल मिलावने के लिए वे आवाज़ें
 दीं Noun और Abstract Noun के

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Thirsty	Thirst
Hungry	Hunger
Angry	Anger
Wise	Wisdom
Free	Freedom
Independent	Independence
Foolish	Foolishness
Kind	Kindness
Deep	Depth
Narrow	Narrowness
Large hearted	Large heartedness
Generous	Generosity
Curious	Curiousity
Miserly	Miser
Noble	Nobility
Mean	Meanness
Patient	Patience
Impatient	Impatience
Decent	Decency
Blind	Blindness
Absent	Absence
Present	Presence

etc.

From Main Verb. :->

Main Verb	Abstract Noun
Advise	Advice
Satisfy	Satisfaction
govern	Government

V₁ → Noun, Main Verb.

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Explain	Explanation.
Exclaim	Exclamation.
oppress	oppression.
operate	operation.
Explore Exploit	Exploitation.
Arrive	Arrival.
Run	Race.
bro	broth.
Pray	Prayer.
grow	growth.
Move	Movement / Motion.
Advertise	Advertisement.
Educate	Education.
Propagate	Propagation.
Develop	Development.
Advance	Advancement.
know	Knowledge.
lose	Loss.
Laugh	Laughter.
Condemn	Condemnation.
Conceal	Concealment.
Sell	Sale.
Dispose	Disposal.
Harass	Harassment.

E.T.C

Except this there are some other rules to form abstract Noun.

- 17 The Abstract Noun can be formed by adding "ing" to the last of the base form of main Verb (V₁) that is, the present participle form of main Verb can performed the function of Abstract Noun.

eg: Run — Running.
 Come — Coming.
 Go — Going.
 Read — Reading.
 Dance — Dancing.

- 2 The Base form (V₁) of some main Verbs ^{is} are used as Verb and Noun both.

eg. Play, Work, Trade, Sleep, Reach,
~~Work~~ approach, Mentor, Defeat, Win
 Help, etc.

Classification of Noun according to Modern English Grammar.

According to this Modern English Grammar Noun is classified into three groups: 17

17 Proper Noun, Countable Noun

27 Countable Noun

— Common Noun, 17 Collective Noun.

37 Uncountable Noun.

Material Noun 17 Abstract Noun.

Countable Noun: The Nouns which denote person or things that can be counted or such things that are more than one in number and can be changed into plural form are known as Countable Noun.

EX) 3 Book, Pen, Coin, Horse, Star, Chair, Table, Newspaper, Man, Women etc.

Uncountable Noun: The Noun which denotes such a thing that is in quantity and cannot be counted or changed into plural form is known as uncountable Noun.

EX) Water, Gold, Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Earth, Wood, Cotton, Tea, Beauty, Boyhood, Truth, Death, Birth, Sand etc.

Note 1 Hs a whole, proper noun, material Noun and Abstract Noun are considered as uncountable Noun.

ii) Common Noun and collective Noun are known as Countable Noun.

iii) The Indefinite Article A/An is used with singular Countable Noun but no article is used with uncountable Noun in general way.

iv) The Indefinite Article A/An can never be used with plural Nouns (Countable).

Beauty → ~~beauty~~

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V1 Countable Nouns can be changed into plural form but uncountable Nouns are never changed into plural form.

V17 uncountable Nouns always remain singular Number. No Articles can be used with it but the adjective of quantity → little, some, much, lots of etc. can be used with it.

EX) There is little sugar in milk.
He has some money to spend.
He has lots of wheat to sell.
There is much oil in this deeply fried food stuff.

Note:) There are some Noun which are regarded as countable Noun and uncountable Noun both on the basis of their senses in a sentence.

Countable Noun	un-countable Noun
17 Shilo is a beauty	Her beauty can draw the attention of anybody towards it.
27 Television is a wonder of science.	Mohan has filled with wonder.
37 I have to face many difficulties.	I have to face much difficulty.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 47 | Her father is a Justice | Justice can never be bought |
| 57 | He had a talk with me. | Non-likes idle talk |
| 67 | There are seven rooms in this house. | There is no room for you on this bench. |
| 77 | I like the the works of one ^{R.N.} in fogare. | He did hard work to stand first in his class. |

Gender of Nouns

Nouns are inflected for gender, number and case.

In English there are four types of gender.

- 17 Masculine Gender
- 27 Feminine Gender
- 37 Common Gender
- 47 Neutral Gender

Ex. P. 17 Baby, ox, elephant, Person, Bird, Typist, Cyclist, asphyx, ship etc are called Common Gender.

- 17 All Material, Collective and Abstract Nouns are known as Neutral Gender. that is because they are generally used to denote non-living thing.

Some rules for the function of feminine or Masculine Gender.

DUCK - ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~

How → ~~at~~

How →

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SAHAR

- i) By using different words.
- ii) By different Endings.
- iii) By prefixing or suffixing a word.

By using different words

Masculine	Feminine
Duke	Duck
Drone	Bee
Earl	Countess
Hero	Heroine
Horse	Mare
brander	brood
Friend	Vexen
Father	Mother
Dog fox	Bitch fox
Bachelor	Maed
Dog	Bitch
Bride groom	Bride
Boy	girl
Cock	Hen
Brother	Sister
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
Nephew	Niece
Uncle	Aunt
Papa	Mom
Son	Daughter
Root Ram	ewe

Wizard	Witch.
Son	Madam
Tailor	Seamstress
Sire	Dam
Husband	Wife / Better half.
Host	Roe.
King	Queen
Lad	Lass
Lord	Laddy.
Man	Woman
Monk	Nun
Stag	Hind

Note: Previously 'Vexen' is known as feminine gender of fox but now bitch fox is used as the feminine gender of dog fox and now Vexen is used in the sense of quarrel some women

A7 By Adding the Suffix 'ess' to the word.

Masculine Gender

Feminine Gender

Author

Authoress

Manager

Manageress

Host

Hostess

Patron

Patroness

Poet

Poetess

Prophet

Prophetess.

Lion

Lioness

Jew

Jewess

Aristocrat

Majesty

Priest

Saffron

Baron

Titan

Brother

Peer

Sincerity

Heiress

Majesty

Priestess

Shop

Baroness

Titaness

Brotherhood

Peerhood

Sincerity

ETC.B

The last vowel of some words will be removed while this suffix "ess" is added to the last.

Masculine Gender

Feminine Gender

~~Satisfactor~~ - Actor

Actress

Inheritor

Inheritor

Benefactor

Benefactor

Victor

Victress

Emperor

Empress

Director

Director

Founder

Founder

Traitor

Traitor

Hunter

Hunter

Tiger

Tigress

Instructor

Instructor

Seamster

Seamstress

Negro

Negress

Proprietor
Master/Mistress
Brother/Sister
Director
Waiter
Headmaster

Proprietress
Mistress
Sister
Directress
Waitress
Headmistress

C By Prefixing or Suffixing a Word.

Masculine Gender

Feminine Gender

Cook Sparrow

Hen Sparrow

Boar Pig

Sow Pig

Buck Rabbit

Doe Rabbit

He Wolf

She Wolf

Jack ass

Jen Jenny

Billy goat

Nanny goat

Dog fox

Bitch fox

Man servant

~~Man~~ Maid

Grand father

Grand Mother

Beggar Man

Beggar Woman

Good father

Good Mother

Land Lord

Land Lady

Milk Man

Milk Maid

Peacock

Pheasant

School Master

School Mistress

Washer Man

Washer Woman

Step Son

Step daughter

Brother-in-law

Sister-in-law

ETC.

Note: There are some masculine Nouns whose feminine form can never be formed.

1) Clown, Lord, ~~Seer~~, Captain, Judge, Person and knight

2) There are some feminine nouns of which masculine form can never be formed.

Amazon, Brunette, Nurse, Guide, Siren, Snow, Virago, Virgin, etc.

3) Such Feminine Nouns which are used for masculine or feminine both. are bee, duck and goose.

4) Such Masculine Nouns that can be used for both gender are man, Poet, Painter, actor, singer, etc.

Number of Nouns

1) Countable Nouns are used in singular number and plural number both. Number is in English. Number of two types.

2) Singular Number 2) Plural Number

Singular Number: The Person or thing which is only one in number is supposed to

be in singular Number.

Plural Number: The Persons or thing which are more than one in number are supposed to be in plural Number.

Singular number denotes only one person or thing but plural number denotes more than one persons or things.

Rules for the formation of plural form from Singular form.

- 1) Generally plural nouns are made by adding the suffix 's' to the last of singular noun.

Singular number

Plural Number

Book

Books

Ear

Ears

Ball

Balls

boy

Boys

girl

girls

Bag

Bags

Chair

Chairs

Sister

Sisters

Brother

Brothers

Hand

Hands

Flower

Flowers

Ocean

Oceans

Friend

Friends

Pencil

Pencils

ETC.

27

The Suffix 'ES' will be used to the last of a singular noun to make plural when it ends with any of the letters or letter S, SH, SS, CH, X and Z.

Singular Number

Plural Number.

class

classes

Watch

Watches

Fish

Fishes

Lias

Lias

Tax

Taxes

Batch

Batches

Loss

Losses

Batch

Batches

Batch

Batches

Chances

Chances

Box

Boxes

Bus

Buses

ETC.3

If a noun ends with 'CH' which is pronounced as the letter 'K' (ch)

the suffix 's' will be added to the last of the noun to make it plural.

Eg → Monarch → Monarchs.
Ariah → Ariahs.
Stomach → Stomachs
ETC

47 If a noun ends with letter 'y' and a consonant is used just before the letter 'y' in that case the letter 'y' will be changed into the letter 'i' and then 'Es' will be added to the last of the noun to make plural.

eg.) Baby → Babies.
Army → Armies.
Fly → Flies.
Duty → Duties.
Difficulty → Difficulties.
Beauty → Beauties.
Lady → Ladies.
Family → Families.
Country → Countries.
ETC

57 But if a noun ends with the letter 'y' and a vowel is used just before it in this situation the suffix 's' will be added to the last of noun to make it plural.

Eg.:

Way → Ways
Toy → Toys
Boy → Boys
Essay → Essays
Key → Keys
Monkey → Monkeys.

67 The Noun that ~~end~~ with the letter 'o' and a consonant comes just before it 'o' is made plural by adding the suffix 'es' to the last

Echo → Echoes.

Motto → Mottoes

Buffalo → Buffaloes

Toronto → Torontoes

Negro → Negroes

Potato → Potatoes.

Mongo → Mongoes.

Hero → Heroes

Volcano → Volcanoes.

ETC.

But there are some exceptions of this rule.

examp Canto → Cantos

Piano → Pianos

Halo → Halos.

Partica → Particas

Ditto → Dittos

Dynamo → Dynamos.

Bravado → Bravados.

Vertigo — Vertigos.
 ETC.

7/ The Noun that last with the letter 'o' before which a vowel come in that case the noun is made plural by adding the suffix s to the last.

Cuckoo → Cuckoos
 Bamboo → Bamboos.
 Folio → Folios.

8/ If a Noun ends with the letter 'F' or 'Fe' before making the noun plural by adding the suffix es to the last the letter F or Fe ~~cha~~ will be changed the letter into 'V'

Wolf → Wolves.
 Half → Halves.
 Leaf → Leaves.
 Wife → Wives.
 Knife → Knives.
 Life → Lives.
 Sheaf → Sheaves.
 Seal → Seals.
 Loaf → Loaves.
 ETC.

9/ But there are some nouns which end with

The letters 'F' or 'Fe' are made plural by adding the suffix 's' to the last. This type of nouns are known as the exception of this rule.

Gulf → gulfs.
Turf → turfs.
Proof → proofs.
~~Hoof~~ → Hoofs.
Cliff → cliffs.
Chief → chiefs.
belief → beliefs.
Shelf → shelves.
Dwarf → dwarfs.
Mischief → mischiefs.
Brief → briefs.
Grief → griefs.
ETC.

10/ Some words are made plural by changing vowels within them

Tooth → Teeth
Foot → Feet
brood → broods
Mouse → Mice
Louse → Lice
Man → Men
Woman → Women.
Mongoose → Mongooses.
ETC

11

There are a few nouns that are made plural by adding the suffix *en* to the last

ox → oxen
child → children

12

The compound nouns that are made of the combination of two ~~rather~~ words are made plural by making the main word of combination plural

Passer-by → Passers-by.
Commander-in-chief → Commanders-in-chief
Father-in-law → Fathers-in-law
Looker-on → Lookers-on
Court Marshal → Courts Marshal.
Washer Man → Washer Men.
Pick Pocket → Pick Pockets.
Postman → Postmen.
Footman → Footmen
Maid Servant → Maid Servants
Step daughter → Step daughters
Step Mother → Step Mothers.
Step Son → Step Sons
Brother-in-law → Brothers-in-law
Fisherman → Fishermen.

E.T.C.

13

13 There are some compound nouns that are made plural by adding the suffix 's' to the last

Eg:-
governor-general → governors-general.
Poet-laureate → Poets-laureates.
Knight-Errant → Knights-Errants.
Attorney-general → Attorneys-general.
Loddy-Superintendent → Loddys-Superintendents.
ETC.

14 But there are some compound nouns which are made plural by making both words plural.

Man-Servant → Men-Servants.
Woman-Servant → Women-Servants.
Knight-Templar → Knights-Templars.
Lord-Justice → Lords-Justices.
Lord-Lieutenant → Lords-Lieutenants.

15 When compound words are not noun they will be made plural by adding the suffix 's' to their last word.

Peck-me-up → Peck-me-ups.
Go-between → Go-betweens.
Touch-me-not → Touch-me-nots.
ETC.

16 Some compound words will be made plural by adding the suffix 's' if they are of any

Riches ~~सिमा~~

Malloes - पंखों का दिखना

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one word

By standard	—	By standards
Mouthful	—	Mouthfuls
Spoonful	—	Spoonfuls
Handful	—	Handfuls
Runway	—	Runways
Spendthrift	—	Spendthrifts
		etc.

Some special points pertaining to the number of nouns have been mentioned below.

1) The Nouns that are used in only plural number are alms, aborigines, annals, trousers, Thanks, arms, spectacles, auspices, ~~scissors~~ scissors, billows, members, balliards, premises, vowels, nuptials, draughts, riches, intestines, proceedings, tongs, statistics, shears, environs, victuals, vocals, plants, mumps, rockets, lands, ashes, scales, tidings etc.

2) There are some nouns that look/appear plural but are used in singular form

Economics, Physics, Ethics, Mathematics, Politics, News, Mechanics, Metaphysics, billows, summons, innings etc.

3) There are some noun that are the same in

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Singular and plural form both. They will be supposed to be in singular number when the Indefinite article A/an and the demonstrative adjective this or that come before them as the adjective. But they will be regarded as plural nouns if the demonstrative adjective these or those or any numeral adjective comes before them. Those words are Apparatus, Cannon, Deer, Sheep, Piece, Brass etc.

Example) Ten deer have been standing on the road
only one deer was killed.
Those sheep were not yours.
Give him five pence only.
I have seen a ship under the tree.

47. There are some nouns that look singular but are used as plural noun.

Arms, Crew, Peasantry, Infantry, Tenantry, Cavalry, Poultry, Majority, Mankind, Police, People, Public, Bulk, Cattle, Folk, Crowd, Waversing.

57. There are some nouns which are used only in singular number. They are - Postersity, Alphabet, Furniture, Issue, Information, Poetry, Serenity, Machinery of Spring, Expenditure etc.

Note: Singular Verb is always used with the word

'news' but the Indefinite article A or An in no case will be used before it.

Ex) I'll news flies a piece.
This is good news.

2) When the term "Word" expresses the sense of promise, assurance or message in this case it will never be used in plural number.

You must keep your word (Promise).
He has given me his word (Assurance).
Jai Singh sent word to the Nawab of Barot.
(Message).

3) Some words - thousand, Dozen, Hundred, score, gross, pair, brace, yoke, head etc. cannot take plural form. that is, they will be remain in singular number, If only Indefinite Number comes before each of them but these words can be made plural by adding the suffix s or es to the last if no Indefinite Number comes before them.

- He wanted to purchase two dozen eggs.
- Some farmers required three yoke of ~~oxen~~ ^{oxen}.
- I saw two brace of parrots.
- She needs two pair of saris.
- Thousands of innocent people were killed in that carnage.
- He needs hundreds of books.

None केवल Pronoun के रूप में काम में प्रयोग होता है।

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4) Half, Part, Rest etc will take plural verbs if of structure with plural noun comes after them.

- Half of the apples are rotten.
- The greater part of those assembled leaders in the meeting were favour in the young brother.
- The Rest of the books are not interesting.

5) The word "none" can take plural verb when it denotes plural noun.

None of the players were present there.
None was present there.
None of them have been rewarded.

6) Some nouns that seem plural but denote collection, group or amount takes singular verb.

- Ten Seers of milk is enough for him.
- Twenty miles is not long distance for me.
- Two thousand rupees is not a big sum for you.

7) Some nouns are of two plural forms and both have different meaning.

Ex) Brother — Brothers (सहोदर भाई, सगा भाई)
— Brethren (एक ही समुदाय का व्यक्ति वंश).

Cloth → cloths (कपड़े)
clothes (परीधान)

Die → Dies (स्वयं जानने का साधन)
→ Dice (पारी)

Fish → Fishes (मछली समुदाय)
→ Fish

Genius → Geniuses (भूत-प्रेत)
→ Genii

Index → Indexes (विषय सूचियाँ)
→ Indices

Penny → Pennies
→ Pence

One staff → Staffs
→ Staves (दंड)

- There are some nouns that have only one meaning in singular number & two in sing^{Pl. num.}

रिती
घटना
परिणाम

Army — Armies (काबू, दृष्टिकार)
colour — Colours (रंग, पौनी रंग)
custom — Customs (रितीयाँ, कर)
circumstance — Circumstances (परिस्थितियाँ)
Effect — Effects (प्रभाव)
Manner — Manners (तरीक, चाल-चलन)

नैतिक	Moral	→	Morals	(शिक्षाएँ / चाल-चलन)
चौथाई	Quarrel	→	Quarrels	(दुश्मनी, निवाह, आलस)
	Spectacle	→	Spectacles	(चश्मे, दृश्य)
	Part	→	Parts	(भाग, हिस्सा, योग्यता)
सिद्धांत	Premise	→	Premises	(सिद्धांत, प्रांगण)
मिन्नट	Minute	→	Minutes	(मिनट, सप्ताह के कार्यवाही)
संख्या	Number	→	Numbers	(संख्याएँ, कविता)
पत्र	Letter	→	Letters	(पत्र)
जमीन	Ground	→	Grounds	(जमीन, अद्वार, लक्ष्य)
बोश	Spirit	→	Spirits	(आत्माएँ, शराब)
			ETC.	

9) There are some nouns of which singular form have two meaning but plural form have only one.

Abuse	(गाली / दुस्व्ययोग)	→	Abuses	(दुस्व्ययोग)
Hoax	(धोखा / छद्मसवार)	→	Hoaxes	(धोखा)
Issue	(संतान / परिणाम)	→	Issues	(परिणाम)
People	(लोग / राष्ट्र)	→	Peoples	(राष्ट्र)
Wood	(लकड़ी / जंगल)	→	Woods	(जंगल)
Cricket	(एक प्रकार का खेल)	→	Crickets	(छिंकर)
			ETC.	

10) There are some nouns of which singular form and plural form both have different meaning.

Air (हवा) → Airs (कानवाही-चाल / मकृति)

Compass (विस्तार)	—	Compasses (कम्पास घंटा)
Force (बल)	—	Forces (शेना)
Mood (अच्छा)	—	Moods (माल)
Rich (धनी)	—	Riches (संपत्ति)
Iron (लोहा)	—	Irons (इशकरी)
Sand (बालू)	—	Sands (संविस्तार)
Refuge (आश्रय)	—	Refuges (शोकित)
Water (जल)	—	Waters (जलसंधि)
Advice (सलाह)	—	Advices (सूचनाएं)
Copper (ताँबा)	—	Coppers (सिक्के)

Note: i) Letters, Abbreviated Words and figures are made plural by adding 's' genitive to the last.

- Remove n's from the word ~~Pneumonia~~ Pneumonia.
- You can't find the word in which ^{power} u's have been used together.
- Four thousand (4000's) has ~~three zero's~~ three o's.

ii) Plurals of some foreign words:

Axis — Axes.

Basis — Bases.

Agendum — Agenda.

Medium — Media.

Formula — Formulae (formulas).

Datum — Data.

Rodent — Rodents.

Hypothesis	—	Hypotheses
oasis	—	oases
Parenthesis	—	Parentheses
Thesis	—	Theses
Phenomenon	—	Phenomena
Criterion	—	Criteria
Analysis	—	Analyses
<u>ETC.</u>		

True Singular → The Nouns of which last letter "s" is a part of singular noun and not the suffix "s" of the plural are called true singular.

Exam- News, Vogue, Mathematics, Politics, Ethics etc

True Plural → By the true Plurals are meant the nouns in which the last letter s is really a suffix of making plural

Exam- Riches, Arms, Scissors, Spectacles, cards, thanks etc

Person

First Person

Second Person

Third Person

There are three types of persons in English

First Person — The Man or Person will be said to be in first person when he says something.

Exam I know you very well
we are going to help them

The Personal Pronoun I and we & their different forms are known to be 1st Person.

Second Person → The Man or Person about to whom something is said is known to be in second person.

Exam Thou and you are known to be second person.

Note: 1 'Thou' is an old english word in stead of which "you" is used in modern english but in modern english thou is used to address "god" and everywhere you and its different form are used.

Third Person → The ^{other} Man or Person about whom something is said are known to be in third person. the personal pronoun He, She, it, & they and their difference form are in third person.

Note: 2 Except the first person and the second

pa Accusative case
I. D. a Dative case.

Person all types of nouns and pronouns are supposed to be in third persons.

Case of Noun

Case is the relation in which the noun or pronoun stands to some other words in a sentence. In Hindi grammar case is of eight types and each of them has its own sign. but in English grammar case is of four types and among them possessive or genitive case has its own two signs for

- a) & genitive & b) of genitive.

Types of Case :

- i) Nominative case
- ii) Possessive or genitive case.
- iii) Objective case → a) ~~Except~~ Accusative case.
b) Dative case.
- iv) Vocative case.

Nominative case → When a noun or pronoun is used as the subject to a verb it will be in the nominative case. that is to say the noun, pronoun or noun equivalent according to which the number of finite verb is decided is said to be in nominative case.

Exam We are prepared to offer our everything in the name of our country.

Nalanda has been an important center of learning in ancient time.

To walk in the morning is good for our health.

- Smoking is injurious to health.
- Swimming can keep our body fit and make our muscles strong.
- The Rich are selfish and hate the poor.
- There was an ancient temple in my village.
- It is time to start a countrywide movement against the misrule of central government.
- Where to stay in this city is a problem for me.
- That the earth moves around the sun and the moon goes around the earth is not known to ancient people.
- Where she leaves is not known to me.

1 In these sentences we, Nalanda, To walk, Smoking, Swimming, the Rich, There, It, Where to stay in this city, that the earth moves around the sun and moon goes around the earth and where she leaves are in nominative case. That is because each of them is playing the role of subject. To find out the nominative in a sentence who, and sometimes what with the verb is used to make question. In this way the word whether it is noun, pronoun or noun equivalent that come in the reply of questions will be the subject.

Vague → ~~the~~ clear

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"She is crying in the class." - Who is crying?
- "she" as such "she" is in nominative case in the sentence that is because "she" has come as the subject of the verb "is crying".

"The Pen is lost" - What is lost? - "the Pen" as such "The Pen" is in nominative case in this sentence "the pen is lost".

Possessive or genitive case → The Possessive or genitive case usually denotes the relationship or ownership of person or thing. It is created by adding "s" genitive as the suffix to the noun.

Exam Shelo's eyes, Shyam's watch, Mohan's neck, Dog's tail, Parents' home etc.

Rules regarding the use of 's' genitive or the formation of the possessive or genitive case.

- 1) S genitive is added to the noun which denotes person or animal beings whose gender is clear.

Exam Radha's family, Sohan's Parents, Elephant's trunk, Dog's tail, Caesar's salary.

Note But nowadays the use of 's' genitive is also in vogue in this case.

The Family of Shilo, The Parents of Sahan
The Trunk of Elephant, The Tail of Dog,
The Salary of Clerk.

27 As a whole, 's genitive is not used to denote the relationship of non-living thing but of genitive is used.

Ex This book's stories (Incorrect) - The stories of this book (Correct).
This school's condition (Incorrect)
The condition of this school (Correct).

37 's genitive can be added to the non-living things when they are personified that is to say when non-living things is shown to perform the activity like a human being.

Exom Death's icy hands, Sun's rays, Fortune's favourite, India's hero, Nature's beauty.
A stone's throw, Ship's compass, The earth's surface, The court's decree, The Heaven's will, Ocean's roar, Deo Duty's Call, Revolt's Bank etc.

47 's genitive is used of time, space and weight denoting noun

Time Indicating nouns - Two Days leave, Two Month's holidays, Five Week's journey

Sok - शक्ति

Raj - राज

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Space Indicating Nouns → A Needle's point,
A boat's length, A Razor's edge, An Arm's
length, A Hair's breadth, A Stone's throw etc

Weight Indicating Nouns → Two seen's Weight
A pound's weight, Three tone's weight etc.

③ If a Noun ends with letter "s" or "ce" and
after that the word sok is used in that
case only sign of apostrophe (') is added
to the last of Noun.

Eg. For Justice' sok, For goodness' sok
For conscience' sok, etc.

④ 's genitive is used at the last word in
compound nouns

Eg. The Queen of England's reign, Father-in-law's
house, The movement of India's order etc

⑦ The Noun which ends with the letter "s" whether
it is singular or plural in that situation
only sign of apostrophe (') will be used at
the last of noun.

Exam) Candidates' Name, Students' condition, girls'
hostel, Pooja's house etc

But the Noun which is plural but does not
ends with the letter "s" in the circumstance

's genitive is used

Ex) Men's Power, People's Grievances, Children's Uniform, Oxen's Yoke etc.

87 If a Noun is with its opposition in that situation 's genitive is used at the last word of opposition.

Ramchandra, The son of Daxmith's exile
Dr Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India
house. ETC.

97 When two or more person are the owners of a thing or business in that case 's genitive will be used at the last noun only.

Manon and Subash's house
Ravi, Shyam and Harry's car etc.

37 Objective case - A part from the subject the noun, pronoun or noun equivalent which is affected by the action of the verb is said to be in objective case.

Types of object → 1) Direct object →

1) Direct object → Some transitive verbs take two objects one of which is directly affected

by the action of the verb is called direct object. the direct object is usually the name of things.

Ex:am) Shyam gave me a watch made of gold.
He showed me a pen of high quality.

In these sentences watch and pen are direct object but sometimes personnel nouns that are called indirect object are also used as the direct object.

• He gave me only four players to play the football match.

In this sentence the personnel noun "four players" has been used as direct object. to find out the direct object among the words in the sentence the question words What with the verb is used to make questions and the word in reply of the questions is found is known as direct object.

eg Shyam gave me a pen - What did Shyam give?
"a pen" as such pen is direct object that is because it is non-living thing and has come in the reply of what.

Indirect object → Some transitive verb take two objects one of each is indirectly affected by the action of the verb is called the indirect object. the indirect object is usually the name

Direct - ~~obj~~ -

Indirect - ~~obj~~ -

SAGAR

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of Person.

Eg: He gave me a pen
The Teacher taught us English in class.

In these sentences "me and us" are indirect objects and pen and English are direct objects. but sometimes non-living things or substance denoting nouns that are called direct object are also used as indirect object.

We should give the protection to that building.

In this sentence the non-living things that building has been used as indirect object to find out the indirect obj in a sentence the question word whom is used with the verb to make question and the noun or pronoun that comes in the reply of question will be indirect object.

He gave me a pen - Whom did he give a pen? - "me" as such me is an indirect object in this sentence.

Objective Case is again divided into two parts.

17 ~~Executive~~ Accusative case.

27 Dative case.

Accusative Case :-> A Noun or pronoun is said to be in accusative case when it is the direct object of transitive Verb.

Shyam is eating a Mango.
 She is singing a song.
 Sahon is reading a Novel.

In these sentences A Mango, A song and A Novel are in accusative case that is because they are the direct object.

Note: The Noun or pronoun that is followed by the preposition and prepositional phrase that is, the noun or pronoun is the object of a preposition or prepositional phrase is also said to be in accusative case.

Eg. • She kept put her purse on the table.
 • She is cutting vegetables with knife.

In these sentence the table and knife are also in accusative case for they are the object of the preposition on and with.

Dative case : A Noun or pronoun is said to be in dative case when it is the indirect object of transitive Verb.

I love you

None beats him with stick
You don't like me.

In these sentences, you, him and me are in dative case because they are indirect object

Note: Dative case denotes a person for whom something is done or ~~for~~ whom something is given

Make him a chair.

on Make a chair for him.

I gave him a book.

on I gave book to him.

She teaches us English.

on She teaches English to us.

Bring me a glass of milk.

on Bring a glass of milk for me.

In these sentences him, us and me are dative object.

Note: If direct object and Indirect object both should come together in a sentence in that case the indirect object will generally come before but if the direct object comes before the indirect object, the preposition "to" and sometimes other prepositions will be used before the indirect object.

- He gave me a book.
- or He gave book to me.
- Make me a cup of tea
- or Make a cup of tea for me.
- bro and bring me something.
- or bro and bring something for me.

Other kinds of object:

Including direct object and Indirect object there are some others objects that are mentioned below:

- 1) Retained object 2) Cognate object 3) Complementary object 4) Factitive object 5) Reflexive object 6) Personal object 7) Adverbial object 8) Prepositional object 9) Anticipatory object 10) Reciprocal object.

Retained object \Rightarrow When a transitive verb having two objects is changed into passive voice, one of the two objects becomes the subject (Nom. case) of the passive voice while the other is retained as the object. The retained object is found in passive voice and to be the retained object is the passive voice. It is necessary to be in to different objects - direct and Indirect in active voice. There is not any object in active sentence.

eg. Av - He gave ~~me~~ a book.
 He A Book ~~was~~ given me by him.
 I was given

A.V He gave me a book.

I was given a book by him.

R.O

A Book was given to me

R.O

The Teacher teaches us English.

We are taught English by the teacher.

R.O

an English is taught us by the teacher

R.O

B cognate object: A Noun in objective case governed by the an Transitive Verb of kindred meaning is called a cognate object. and the verb is said cognate verb.

Eg: He dreamt and evil dream.

He lived a long life.

He died a peaceful death.

She sang a melodious song.

Our Soldiers fought a good fight.

He went a long way.

He won a race.

In these sentences, evil dream, a long life, a peaceful death, a melodious song, a good fight, a long way and a race will be called cognate object. that is because they are related to the verbs - Dream, live, die, fight, go, win.

Sing, fight, go and run respectively.

c. Complementary object and Factitive Verb:->
Factitive object -> Some transitive verbs - NOME make, call, find, think, consider, appoint, elect prove etc are factitive verbs. that take two objects to fulfill and complete the sense of sentence the second object that is actually objective complement is called the complementary or factitive obj. Without complementary objects a complex transitive or copulative verb cannot complete its sense.

Examp) He made me a leader.
I think him aascal.
They elected him president.

In these sentences leader, aascal and president are respectively complementary or factitive obj.

d. Adverbial object:-> Noun in the objective case without any preposition one some times used adverbially to denote time, distance, measurement, wait, degree, manner etc are called adverbial object.

Eg: We can't wait a moment longer.
He walked five miles.

e. Reflexive or Personnel object:-> When a reflexive pronoun is used in place of the object of T.V it is called the Reflexive or Personnel object.

She tried to prove herself innocent in the court of law.

He loved himself in the good accident.

Your friend has groomed himself.

In these sentences, herself, himself and himself are reflexive object.

Prepositional object: The Noun or pronoun followed by preposition or prepositional phrase is called prepositional object.

A preposition or prepositional phrase cannot come without its object in a sentence because it (preposition or prepositional phrase) is a structural word.

Eg. He does not like to write with pen.
She cuts vegetable with knife.
My father sends money by post.

Anticipatory / Introductory object → In some structure "it" is used as the object that is called introductory object. Like introductory or anticipatory object, the introductory object does not express any particular sense.

Exam He made (it) clear that he will not help me.
They say (it) that labour, never, goes invent.

Reciprocal object: When the Reciprocal pronouns is each other and one another are used as the object of Transitive Verb in a sentence they will be called

Ram and Shyam like each other.

All those four students help one another in the examination hall.

Position of nominative in a sentence

As a whole a nominative come before the verb in a sentence

We must be loyal to our country.

Ram and his friend will take in the debate competition.

To swim is an art.

In the following situations the nominative comes after the finite verb (Auxiliary or full Verb).

1 A Nominative comes after verb when the sentence starts with the adverb here or there.

Here is a Man asking for help

Here comes a boy

There lived a great Saint in that building.

There are many players in the playground.

2 A Nominative come after the Verb when an adverb comes at the beginning of this sentence to emphasised it.

- So fast did he run that I could not follow him.
- Never ~~do~~ I disobey my superiors.
- However hard may he labour, he cannot pass the examination.

3 A Nominative can be used after the verb when an object comes at the beginning of this sentence.

Snow and Powder have I none.

Book and Pen can he purchase none.

4 A Nominative can come after the Verb when So, the more, the less etc come in other clause ~~at~~ of O sentence.

As you sow well so will you reap.

So wicked was the boy that he disgraced all.

The more you move the more will you desire.

The more he reads, the more will he learn.

The more you know about him the less do you like him.

The more he earns the less does he spend.

5 A Nominative can come after the Verb when

an adverbial clause in conditional sentence starts without ^{the} condition indicating conjunction if

- Were I a bird I would fly in the sky.
- Had he gone to delhi he would have seen the red fort.
- Had I been his master I would have taught a good lesson.
- Were I rich I would help him.
- Should he come ask him to go back home.

b A Nominative can be place after the Verb when the clause is started with no sooner, hardly, scarcely, and Not only.

- No sooner did the student come out of school then it began to rain.
- Scarcely did I start to solve the last question of question paper when the peon began to ring the bell.
- Hardly had he worked hard when he fell ill.
- Not only did he lose his pen he lost his book as well.

Nominative case of address :->

~~There is~~ In Addition to three cases - Nominative, possessive & objective there is case that is called Vocative case. When a Noun is used for the sake of address it is said to be in vocative case.

Are you going to city, my friend? ^{teacher}
Boys, you should listen to your children.

Note 1) In vocative case noun is of second Person
Case in Apposition :->

When a noun, ~~an~~ pronoun or other words that are similar to a noun come to name or describe any other noun in that situation the second noun comes in the place of the first Noun is said to be case in apposition.

Eg Nitish Kumar, The Chief Minister of Bihar, is a man of parts.
Sitaram Babu, our principal, is an excellent man.
Dashrath, The King of Ayodhya had four sons.
Prabhat Shukla, A Brother of Shalva, have come to see you.

In these sentences the Chief Minister, Principal, King and brother are in nominative case and they have respectively come in the description of the Noun :- Nitish Kumar, Sitaram Babu, & Prabhat Shukla.

Note Noun in apposition is in that case in which a nominative remains. the case of a nominative and its apposition is the same. Nouns in apposition are separated by comma, by putting

both side.

Note: No Article should be placed before common noun office, Rank and title when they are preceded as Noun in apposition.

The Nominative absolute \Rightarrow Sometimes a noun is used with participle in the formation of the phrase which relates to the meaning of principal sentence (clause). but according to grammar it has no relation to all these types of phrase is known as absolute phrase. that is because it is independent of the rest of the sentence and the nouns that are used with participial are called Nominative absolute.

- The homes being over, we went home.
- Good morning we ~~should~~^{shall} meet again.
- The son having given the fogged this appear.

" The END "